

62.57

1954

Na

American  
Wild Flower Seeds  
For  
"Natural" Gardens



DAVID E. BURNS  
BARRINGTON, N. J.

Librarian, U. S. Dept. of  
Agric.  
Washington 25, D.C.

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
FEB 4 - 1954  
U. S. Department of Agriculture



RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



It is my earnest desire that this seed catalog, devoted exclusively to our native flora, will in time, become a much more comprehensive and representative source of seeds from a country which has one of the richest floras in the world. It is unfortunate that our native plants, which are much sought after abroad, are so little appreciated here at home, where they are naturally much better suited to grow. Your own garden can do much to interest others in the merits and beauty of our "wildlings".

The advances of civilization, by changing the natural topography of the land in one way or another, have relentlessly pushed our wild flowers back farther and farther. Many are now very scarce. Eventually, many may become extinct. Digging wild flowers to bring back to the garden will not "preserve" them. However, learning to grow them from seed and encouraging others in this respect, will do much toward accomplishing this aim. Further information on wild flower preservation may be obtained by writing to The Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc., 3740 Oliver Street, N.W., Washington 15, D. C.

Some of the species herein will be recognized as already having been introduced into American gardens. There are literally hundreds and hundreds of other native plants that also would prove well worthy of the best of gardens by their own merits.

This catalog lists species from all sections of the country. All are hardy to Philadelphia unless noted. Winter protection is advised when felt needed for more northerly sections.

Preferences are given for the various species offered, as found growing in the wild. These are given primarily for those who wish to grow them in a natural setting. However, most plants are not very demanding. A good percentage of them are rather good natured about the spot you select for them. Even though many come from bogs and forests, they will often respond readily to sunny garden conditions with reasonable watering. True, some are temperamental and insist upon duplication of their natural growing conditions.

Regarding germination, all native seeds cannot be treated like the "5 and 10¢ store" annuals. Some require sowing in early Spring when soil temperatures are low to prepare them for germination. A few species require an extended period of cold soil exposure. Such seed, if sown too late, will remain dormant till the following Spring. If seed cannot be sown at the proper time, putting it in a tight capped jar in the refrigerator will usually break the dormancy. About 8 to 10 weeks for kinds indicated as requiring (A) culture. Less for (B).

It is best not to destroy seed sowings till the second season. If conditions are not satisfactory, the seedlings sometimes do not come up till the following season. Also, some species are naturally slow germinators.



Broadcasting seed over an area is merely duplicating Nature. She can afford to be wasteful because of the millions of seeds she creates. Small amounts of seed can be sown in pots or cans. Larger quantities can be sown in boxes or prepared beds, elevated several inches, in open ground. Then transplant seedlings to selected spot.

Fine seed is preferably pressed into the soil or sown on shredded sphagnum moss. Covering the seed too deeply often prevents germination. Remember, regardless of natural habitat, all seeds need moisture at germination time.

Consult the various books on wild flowers also. These frequently offer helpful information.

Most species offered will not be difficult to germinate if cultural directions are followed. Species indicated as "easy" should present no germination problems whatsoever.

## KEY LETTERS

**A**—Sow in late Fall, Winter, or earliest Spring. Low soil temperatures over an extended period of time needed to prepare seed for germination. Refrigerator treatment will permit later sowing.

**B**—Sow in early Spring while the soil is cool. These kinds can usually be sown in late Fall as well, for satisfactory Spring germination.

**C**—Sow in Spring or Summer. Light shade is advised for Summer sowings. Keep moist.

**D**—Culture as given for Azalea.

## WILD FLOWER SEEDS

All species listed are perennials unless specified otherwise.

All packets are 20¢ unless otherwise noted. Larger packets, when indicated, contain four times as much seed.

**AGRIMONIA PARVIFLORA**—Many-flowered Agrimony. (B) 30". Long slender spike-like racemes of perfect, small, yellow stars. Summer blooming in sun or light shade.

**ALETRIS FARINOSA**—Colic-root. (B) 18-36" tall, waving wands of small, tubular, white flowers, dotting the meadows, over basal rosettes of pointed leaves, in late Spring and early Summer. Striking! Sun or light shade.

**ALLIUM FIMBRIATUM**—Desert Allium. (B) Bulb. Narrow leaves exceeding the 3" flower spike of dark to pale rose. Sunny, dry places.

**ALLIUM MUTABILE**. (B) Up to 12". Flowers vary from white, pink to rose in dense clusters at top of leafless stems. A bulb with long, slender, basal foliage. Blooms in late Spring in sunny, wet places.

**AMSONIA TABERNAEMONTANA**—Blue Star of Texas. (C-easy) 24-48". Many panicles of blue stars. For sun or light shade. Blooms late Spring-early Summer.

**ANEMONE CANADENSIS** — Broad-leaf Anemone. (B) 12-24". White-petaled blossoms in late Spring to Summer. Moist shade or sun.

**ANEMONE VIRGINIANA**—Thimble Anemone. (B) 24-36". Dry shade. White flowers, 1-1½" broad. Summer.

**APHANOSTEPHUS SKIRROBASIS**—Lazy Daisy. (B) 18" annual with many yellow-centered, white flowers. Blooms all Summer in dry, sunny soil. Cuts.

**AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS**—Eastern Columbine. (C-easy) 12-24". Woodlands. Many red and yellow flowers hang daintily and wait for a breeze to make them sway. Late Spring-early Summer. Very desirable and showy. Late Summer foliage changes to a myriad of colors.

**AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA**—Golden Columbine. (C) 24-36". A western mountain species worthy of garden space.

**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI**-Bearberry. (A) Shiny, evergreen trailer bearing attractive little pink and white urn-shaped blossoms in Spring. Clusters of bright red berries in late Summer persist through the Winter. Sun or light shade, in sandy soil.

**ARENARIA CAROLINIANA** — Pine Barren Sandwort. Clumps of stiff, evergreen, awl-shaped leafy stems from which rise 4-10" branching flower stalks surmounted by often as many as 100 half-inch, white stars. Found in barest patches of dry sand but the roots go down to moisture. Desirable for the rockery. Blooms in late Spring-early Summer and sporadically thereafter. Wants acidity. I sow seed in sand and peat in early Spring.

**ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM** — Jack-in-the-Pulpit. (B) 12-24" eastern favorite. Spring blooming. Woods. Likes moisture. Purplish-brown spathes folded over at the top, wither in Autumn to reveal bright red clusters of berries.

**ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA**—(B). Soft, silvery mounds of finely cut foliage are its chief attraction. Highly recommended. Dry soil. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA**—Butterfly Flower. (C-easy) 24" stems are crowned with clusters of brilliant orange flowers. Their nectar is a delight to the butterflies in Summer. For sunny, dry places. Seed pods are used in dried arrangements. It will bloom first year if sown early enough. Cuts well.

**ASCYRUM HYPERICOIDES**—St. Andrew's Cross. (B) 5-10" dwarf shrub, much branched at the base. Many, four-petaled, bright yellow flowers like crosses against bright green foliage. Summer. Sun or light shade in dry, sandy soil. Fine for the rockery.

**ASTER SERICEUS**—Western or Silky Aster. (B) 12-24". Violet-blue asters, 1½-2" broad, over silvery white, silky foliage brighten the landscape in late Summer and Fall. For dry, sunny places.

**AZALEA VISCOSA**—White Azalea. Varies to 10'. White (Sometimes pink) 2" trumpets pervade the atmosphere with a fragrant perfume in June and July. Wet meadows or woods. Sow seed in sand and shredded peat outdoors in early Spring. Keep moist. Also Winter sowings under glass.



**BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS**—Blue Wild Indigo. (B) 48". Terminal racemes of indigo-blue blossoms in the Summer sun.

**BAPTISIA TINCTORIA**—Yellow Wild Indigo. (B) 48". As bushy as it is tall. Yellow pea-blossoms in abundance in Summer. Very heavy flowering. Sunny, dry, sandy places.

**BETULA POPULIFOLIA**—White Birch. (A) Tree. Up to 45'. Refreshing white bark and a favorite when scattered amongst evergreens. Sun or shade. Wet or dry.

**BIDENS TRICHOSPERMA**—Tick-seed Sunflower. (C-easy) 24-60" annual, yellow-flowered composite. Will naturalize easily in moist meadows, filling them in several years with a mass of golden-yellow in Fall. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA**—(B) 60". Masses of white to pinkish aster-type blossoms. Best in mass effects. Sun. Blooms long in late Summer and cuts well. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**BRODIAEA CAPITATA**—Wild Hyacinth. (B) 12" from a hardy bulb. Clusters of blue flowers with dark purple bracts, in early Spring. Sun or light shade.

## **CALOCHORTUS SPECIES** Butterfly Tulips (A)

Winter hardy bulbs that want good drainage. Excellent for cut flowers.

**CALOCHORTUS ALBUS**. 12-24". Petals white, purplish at the base. For sun or light shade.

**CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI**. 6". Vermilion flowered. Sun.

**CALOCHORTUS SPLENDENS**. 12-24". Clear lilac petals. Sun or light shade.

**CAMASSIA QUAMASH**—Camas-lily. (B-easy) 12-24" bulb plant. Spikes of beautiful, dark blue, star-like blossoms, made even more beautiful by their golden stamens. Blooms in Spring in wet meadows.

**CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA**—Harebells. (C-easy) 12" slender stems bear dainty, pendulent, blue bells which we almost expect to hear tinkle. Ever-blooming, in sun or shade. Blooms first year if sown early enough.

**CASSIA FASCICULATA**—Partridge Pea. (B-easy) 24" bushy annual for dry, sunny places. Attractive pinnate foliage bears a mass of golden blossoms in the Summer.

**CASSIA MARILANDICA**—Wild Senna. (B) 60" regal member of the Pea family. The yellow flowers are quite striking with their black stamens. Summer blooming in open meadows.

**CELASTRUS SCANDENS**—Climbing Bittersweet. (A) Sturdy vine that is quite attractive from Fall through Winter with its red and yellow fruits. Used in Winter decorations.

**CENTAUREA AMERICANA**—Basket Flower. (C-easy) 36-72" annual with large many-rayed blossoms of pink to purple with creamy centers. Summer blooming and excellent for cutting. Dry, sunny places.

**CENTAUREA AMERICANA ALBA**—White form of above species.

**CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS**—Button Bush or Honey Balls. (C) 3-12' summer-blooming shrub with attractive, white, one-inch balls of sweet flowers. Moist places in sun or light shade.

**CHELONE GLABRA**—White Turtlehead. (B) 36" stems terminate with oddly shaped, white flowers. Late Summer. Sunny or shady, wet places.

**CHIMAPHILA MACULATA**—Spotted Wintergreen or Spotted Pipsissewa. (A) 10". Stolons creep through the humus in the woods and send up stems with white-veined, evergreen leaves here and there. In early Summer, three or four attractive white blossoms rise above them. Desirable for woods garden. Suggest sowing in humus or leafmold (sterilized). Also larger packets at 50¢.

**CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA**—Prince's Pine. Similar to above but usually more leafy. Leaves are bright, shiny green and not white-veined.

**CHRYSOPSIS FALCATA**—Ground Gold. (B) 12" branching, wooly stems bear golden "asters" for several months in dry, acid, sandy soil. Sun.

**CHRYSOPSIS MARIANA**—(B) 24" late summer-blooming "Golden Aster". Sun or light shade.

**CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA**—Virgin's Bower. (A) A long vine that drapes over bushes and into trees, bearing clusters of small, white flowers scattered throughout, during Summer, followed by long, feathery, plumed seed clusters which are quite attractive. Thickets along streams.

**CLEOME LUTEA**—Yellow Cleome. (B) Branching, annual 36" stems bear racemes of long-stamened, yellow "spider-flowers" in the Summer sun. Likes dry soil.

**CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA**—Sweet Pepperbush. (B) 72" with many spikes of white-flowered fragrance in late Summer when few shrubs are blooming. Wet places in sun or shade.

**CLINTONIA BOREALIS**—Yellow Clintonia. (A) In Spring, the 12" stems bear loose clusters of pale yellow, lily-like blossoms over "Lady-slipper" type foliage. In Fall, the oval, blue berries are quite conspicuous in the woods. Wants cool, acid soil.

**COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA**—(B) 12-36" popular, yellow-flowered composite for sunny places. Summer blooming. Naturalizes easily.

**COREOPSIS TRIPTERIS**—Tall Coreopsis. (B) 84" stems, much branched, bear many yellow-rayed flowers in late Summer. Moist woods and thickets.

**CORYDALIS SEMPERVIRENS** — (B) 24" ever-blooming annual. Many dainty, pink flowers with yellow tips, rise above delightful, deeply cut foliage. Sun or shade. Will naturalize.

**DASYSTOMA PEDICULARIA**—Fern-leaved Fox-glove. 48" annual. The showy, large, golden flowers, that appear in late Summer, cut well. Sun or light shade near Oak trees. Parasitic on the Oak roots. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**DECODON VERTICILLATUS**—Swamp Loosestrife. (B) 60" arching stems which take root where they touch. Beautiful, pink-purple flowers in interrupted whorls around the stem make this a highly desirable wildling. For the bog garden. Blooms in late Summer.



**DELPHINIUM CARDINALE**—Scarlet Larkspur. (B) 36-72". Summer flower spikes sometimes 18" long in an unusual *Delphinium* color. Likes sunny, dry places. Winter protect in the North. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**DICENTRA CHRYSANTHA**—Golden Ear-drops. (A) 60". Bipinnate foliage. Early summer-flowering in sunny, dry places. A very impressive plant.

**DICENTRA EXIMIA**—Wild Bleeding Heart. (A) 12-24" stems of everblooming, deep pink flowers arch above masses of refreshing, deeply-cut foliage. Worthy woodsgarden plant.

**DROSERA FILIFORMIS**—Thread-leaved Sundew. Carnivorous 12" thread-like leaves covered with tiny "hairs" that exude a sticky substance resembling dew to trap the unwary insects. The flower stems bear 10-30 charming, lavender flowers which open a few each day in Summer. Interesting for terrarium. Sow in early Spring in sand and peat. Keep moist. This should self-sow in sandy bogs.

**ECHINACEA PURPUREA**—Purple Cone-flower. (C-easy) 48". Rich, moist meadows and thickets. The flowers bear beautiful, large lilac-purple petals which fade very slowly. Summer. Cuts well.

**ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM** — Virginia Cotton-grass. (B) 24-48". The dense tufts of brownish-white "cotton", that sway in the Autumn breezes, can be used for arrangements. Wet places.

**ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM**—Oregon Sunshine. (B) 12". Masses of golden daisies in Summer with wooly, white foliage. Sunny, dry places.

**ERYNGIUM LEAVENWORTHII**—Purple Decorative. (A) 12-36". The flower heads and bracts are purple-violet. July-October. A fine plant for dry, sunny places. Also good for dried arrangements.

**EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES**—White Sanicle. (B) 24". Blooms in late Summer and Fall with bright, white flowers. Woods and edges of woods. Cuts well.

**EUPATORIUM MACULATUM**—Spotted Boneset. (B) 24-72" stout, spotted stems bear dense panicles of small, purple flowers to keep the meadows from appearing drab in Autumn. Will naturalize.

**EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA** — Annual Poinsettia. (B) 30". Brilliant red floral leaves in Summer. Likes sandy soil.

**EUPHORBIA MARGINATA** — Snow - on - the - Mountain. (C-easy) 36" annual for dry places. White-edged, bright green leaves all Summer. Small flowers surrounded by snow-white leaves.

**EUSTOMA RUSSELLIANUM** — Bluebell Gentian. (B) Annual 24" stems that support many, large, beautiful, upright, purplish-blue blossoms. Long summer-blooming on the prairies. Likes some lime.

**FRANKLINIA ALATAMAHA**—Franklin Tree. (D) Desirable, well-proportioned 15' shrub, now extinct in the wild. Large, creamy blossoms with golden stamens in late Summer. Foliage turns red in Autumn. Sun or light shade. Hardy into New York state.

**GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS**—True Wintergreen. (A) 2-6" high, with shiny, spicy, evergreen leaves, from stolons creeping beneath the leaves of the forest. Bright red berries in Fall persist through the Winter.



**GENTIANA ANDREWSI**—Bottle Gentian. (B) 12-24". Only the sturdy bee may force his way into the tight, blue, bottle-like blossoms for nectar. Fall-blooming in moist meadows.

**GENTIANA CRINITA**—(B) 12-36" biennial. The famous "Fringed Gentian" which has trapped a bit of the most beautiful blue sky in its petals. Transplant basal rosettes the first year to desired spot. Prefers moist meadows and blooms in Fall like any sensible Gentian.

**GENTIANA PORPHYRIO**—"Pine Barren" Gentian. (B) 12". In Autumn, hitherto inconspicuous plants suddenly unfurl their large, blue flowers, brown dotted within, over the sandy, acid meadows of our eastern "Pine Barrens". Slow growing, but an unsurpassed treasure to have.

**GERARDIA PURPUREA**—Purple Gerardia. (B) 12-24" annual with many 1" downy, purple, tubular flowers that open in late Summer and Fall in moist meadows. Worth naturalizing.

**GEUM CANADENSE**—White Avens. (B) 12-24" stems that bear many, small white blossoms in the Summer. More desirable for its foliage. Basal foliage is lobed, large and evergreen. Light shade.

**GILIA RUBRA**—Skyrocket Flower. 48". Ferny foliage with long spikes of dazzling, tubular, scarlet flowers, dark spotted within. Long blooming. Likes sandy soil. Sow in early Spring and have blooms the first year. Easy.

**HELENIUM AUTUMNALE**—(C) 24-72" stems that bear many 1-2" heads of yellow petals, lobed at the tips. Wet meadows. Will naturalize. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**HELIANTHUS MOLLIS**—Hairy Sunflower. (C-easy) Fuzzy 48" plant that bears numerous 2-3" yellow flower heads in late Summer. Grows in dry, barren, sunny places.

**HELONIAS BULLATA**—The rare Swamp Pink. (B) 24". Beautiful, pink stars with bright blue stamens peep forth from basal rosettes of foot-long, dark green leaves in early Spring. Flowering spike rises rapidly to 24" by the height of bloom. Like moisture in sun or shade. Regular packet, 50¢.

**HEPATICA TRILOBA**—Round-leaved Hepatica. 4-6". Leaves persist into Winter. In very early Spring, blue, purple or white flowers boldly burst forth through the woodland leaves into the crisp air to stand alone in their beauty. Later, they are reluctantly replaced by the odd three-lobed leaves. Order now but seed mailed in late Spring. Sow immediately. Keep shaded. Regular packet, 50¢.

**HESPEROCALLIS UNDULATA**—Desert Lily. (C) Bulb. Racemes of 4 to 18 fragrant, white trumpets that rise on 12-24" stems from bluish, undulate leaves in Summer. Sunny, dry places. Dig and store in Winter or grow as pot plants.

**HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS**—Rose Mallow. (C-easy) 48-84". Pink to white flowers, six inches in diameter, unfold in a gorgeous display in late Summer along streams and in wet meadows. Wants sun.

**HOUSTONIA COERULEA**—Bluets. (C) 6". Dense mats of foliage. Little blue stars with yellow eyes color the grasslands from early Spring to Summer. Will naturalize if happy in your selected spot.

**HUDSONIA ERICOIDES**—Gold-heather. 6" bushy, green shrublet resembling Heather, which in late Spring suddenly turns into a golden mass of blossom. Sun or light shade in dry, barren sandy soil. Seeds mailed to advance orders in early July.

**HUDSONIA TOMENTOSA**—Wooly Gold-heather. Similar to above but covered with a whitish wooliness, giving it an unusual appearance. Delivery as above.

**HYPOXIS HIRSUTUS**—Yellow Stargrass. (B) Bulb. (Really an Amaryllid.) 9" stems bear 1-6 bright yellow stars  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. Makes clumps. Blooms from May to October in open woods and meadows.

**ILEX GLABRA**—Inkberry. (A) Compact 48-72" broad-leaved, evergreen shrub. A black-berried Holly that likes moist, sandy soil with sun or shade. Abundantly berried all Winter. Well worth growing.

**ILEX OPACA**—American Holly. (A) Grows to 50' and is very popular at Christmas. Evergreen and red-berried. Moist woods.

**ILEX VERTICILLATA**—Winterberry. (A) 6-25' deciduous Holly. An abundance of red berries persists into Winter after foliage has fallen. Swampy thickets.

**IRIS PRISMATICA**—Slender Blue Flag. (B) 24". Clumps of almost grasslike foliage belie their appearance in late Spring with showy, blue and white flowers. Moist places but adaptable like most Iris.

**KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA**—Sheep Laurel. (D) 36". Broad-leaved, evergreen shrub with deep, rich pink blossoms in abundance in June-July. Sun or shade. Wet or dry.

**KALMIA LATIFOLIA**—Mountain Laurel. (D) 4-20' broad-leaved, evergreen shrub bearing a multitude of beautiful, pink to white blossoms in June-July. Sun or shade, preferring sandy or rocky soil.

**LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM**—Sand Myrtle. (D) 4-18" native of the sandy, East Coast "Pine Barrens". Delightful, dwarf evergreen shrub that bursts forth in Spring, with myriads of little, white blossoms at the ends of dense, short-leaved stems. Worthy of any garden.

**LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHIA**—Prairie Gay Feather. (B) 24-60". Very dense 12" spikes of purple in late Summer. Sunny, dry soil. Cuts well.

**LIATRIS SPICATA**—Spike Gay Feather. (B) 24-72". Dense spikes of rich purple in Fall. Sunny, moist soil. Also cuts well.

**LILIUM SUPERBUM**—Turk's-cap Lily. (A) 36-96". A "superb" lily as the name implies. 3 to 40 large orange to red, pendant flowers add stately beauty to any meadow. Summer blooming.

**LOBELIA CARDINALIS**—Cardinal Flower. (C-easy) In late Summer, just one 48" spike of these scarlet gems can be a dazzling sight, standing out in sharp contrast to the darker, surrounding vegetation of the meadows and streams.

**LOBELIA SYPHILITICA**—Great Blue Lobelia. (C-easy) 36". Similar to above but flowers come in many shades of blue.

**LOPHIOLA AUREA**—Golden Crest. (A) 18" native of the eastern "Pine Barren" bogs. Densely wooly white covering of the flowers reminds one somewhat of the Swiss Eidelweiss. From this, little golden stars peep forth in the Summer sun.



**LUPINUS SUBCARNOSUS** — Texas Blue Bonnet. (B) 12" annual. Silky foliage beneath large, deep blue blossoms in the Summer. Wants sun.

**MACHAERANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA**—Tahoka Daisy. (B) 12-24" annual that blooms for months on end. Ferny foliage. Violet-purple daisies that cut well. Yellow centers. Sunny, dry places.

**MAMILLARIA SIMILIS**—Ball Cactus. (B) 3" spiny balls with large, red flowers in June. Dry soil in sun.

**MARTYNIA FRAGRANS**—Unicorn-plant. (C-easy) Annual. Trailing 24" stems of this species bear fragrant, reddish or violet-purple "trumpets" in Summer, followed by odd, large, clawed seed pods suitable for dried arrangements. Prefers sunny, dry soil.

**MERTENSIA VIRGINICA**—Virginia Bluebells. (B) 12-24" beautiful wildling. Pink buds open to lavender-blue corollas in Spring. Sun or light shade. Likes moisture.

**MIKANIA SCANDENS** — Climbing Boneset. (B) Unusual composite-flowered vine with an abundance of clusters of pinkish white flowers in late Summer. As the flowers go to seed in Fall, the trees and shrubs in the thickets and along the streams appear to be draped with a mantle of gossamer.

**MIMULUS RINGENS**—Blue Monkey-flower. (C) 12-36" stems bear oddly shaped blue-violet flowers in Summer. Moist meadows and along streams. Blooms first year if sown early.

**MIRABILIS WRIGHTIANA**—White Four O'clock. (C-easy) 30" annual from the southwestern valleys that bears clusters of sweetly scented white trumpets.

**MONARDA FISTULOSA**—Wild Bergamot. (C-easy) 48". Summer. Clusters of fragrant 1" lavender flowers. Sun or light shade in dry soil. Forms large clumps.

**MONARDA PUNCTATA**—Spotted Wild Bergamot. (C-easy) Trailing foliage that sends up 30" flowering stems in late Summer. Whorls of purple-spotted, yellow flowers are offset by large, showy, pink bracts. Sun or light shade in sandy soil.

**MORONGIA UNCINATA** — Sensitive Rose. (B) Trailer with fragrant 1" pink flower heads. Pinnate foliage folds up when touched. Summer in dry soil. Also large packets at 50¢.

**MYRICA CAROLINENSIS** — Bayberry. (A) 84" shrub bearing clusters of waxy, bluish-white, aromatic berries in late July, persisting over Winter. Likes poor soil. Our early settlers used these berries to make their candle wax.

**NARTHECIUM AMERICANUM**—American Bog-asphodel. 12-18" bog garden gem. A rarity found only in the heart of New Jersey "Pine Barren" bogs. Makes large clumps of short, stiff, "Iris" foliage bearing yellow flowered spikes in Summer. In Autumn the yellow is replaced by the rich, reddish brown seed capsules. Not difficult to maintain in moist, acid soil. I would like to see this naturalized elsewhere to prevent any possible extinction. My seed is stored at a very cool temperature. When received, sow indoors or out, in sand and peat. Also larger packages at 50¢.



**OENOTHERA MISSOURIENSIS**—Missouri Primrose. (C) 12" prostrate stems that bear huge, yellow flowers in Summer. Recommended for the dry, sunny rock garden.

**OPULASTER OPULIFOLIUS**—Ninebark. (B) 100" ornamental, Spring-blooming shrub with dense heads of white-petaled blossoms. "Maple leaf" foliage. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**PAEONIA BROWNII**—Western Peony. (A) A native peony that comes from the far western mountains. A charming dwarf with brownish-red flower petals. Sun or light shade.

**PASSIFLORA INCARNATA**—Passion-flower. (B) Choice 20' vine with three-lobed leaves. Large lavender petals are overlain with many, slender, spotted filaments. Edible yellow fruits. Sun or light shade in dry soil. Hardy to Philadelphia without protection.

**PEDICULARIS LANCEOLATA**—(B) 36" member of the Figwort family that bears spikes of yellow flowers over pinnately lobed foliage. Open wet places. Blooms in Fall.

**PENTSTEMON CENTRANTHIFOLIUS** — Scarlet Bugler. (B) Slender 36" stems bear bugle-shaped scarlet blossoms over a glaucous foliage in Summer. Prefers a sandy, well-drained soil.

**PENTSTEMON DIGITALIS** — Foxglove Beard-tongue. (B) 48". Many lavender tinted, white tubular white tubular flowers on terminal spikes. Fields and flowers on terminal spikes. Fields and thickets in Summer. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**PENTSTEMON SPECTABILIS**. (B) A 36" western species for dry, sunny places. Blue to rosy purple flowers in Summer. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**PHLOX DIVARICATA**—Timber Phlox. (B) 12", blue-flowered beauty for woodland gardens.

**PHLOX MACULATA** — Meadow Phlox. (B) 36" purplish spotted stems that bear dense heads of pink petaled flowers from late Spring to early Summer. Likes it moist.

**PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINIANA**—Obedient Plant. (C) Clumps of 36" stems with dense terminal flowering spikes of pink. So named because the flowers remain in whatever position they are placed. Grassy thickets.

**PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINIANA ALBA** — White-flowered form of the above. Both cut well.

**PIERIS MARIANA**—(D) Equally desirable relative of the Mountain Andromeda (*Pieris florabunda*). This particular species is a 48" shrub that grows in sandy soil and bears nodding clusters of much larger urn-shaped blossoms. Sun or light shade. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**POLYGONATUM COMMUTATUM**—Great Solomon's Seal. (A) 48" stems bearing alternate, opposite, dark green leaves. Clusters of nodding, white bells in late Spring are followed by bluish berries. Woodlands.

**PYXIDANTHERA BARBULATA**—Flowering Pyxie. Evergreen, creeping, mat former, native only to the eastern "Pine Barrens", New Jersey to North Carolina. Pinkish buds opening to white, peek out from the tufted foliage in profusion in early Spring. A choice item for the rock garden. Sun or light shade. Seed mailed in late June to advance orders. Sow in sand and peat and keep cool and shaded. Regular packets, 50¢.

**RHEXIA MARIANA** — Maryland Meadow-beauty. (B-easy) 12-24" branching stems. Golden stamens surrounded by delicate, pale pink petals.

**RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM** — Rosebay Rhododendron. (D) Tall, broad-leaved, evergreen shrub. Clusters of white to pink blossoms in June-July. Woods.

**ROBINIA HISPIDA** — Rose Acacia. (B-easy) 100". Pinnate-leaved shrub. Branches and seed pods are covered with short, reddish "bristles". "Rose blossoms" in late Spring. Sun or shade.

**ROMNEYA COULTERI** — Matilija Poppy. (A) 60". Leafy, branching shrub. The large, delicately fragrant, white-petaled blossoms revel in the Summer sun. Winter protect north of Philadelphia.

**ROSA CAROLINA**. (A-easy) 72" bushy rose fond of moisture. Tolerates light shade. In Summer, there is a wealth of fragrant 3" pink blossoms, followed by glossy red fruits which persist into Winter. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**ROSA SETIGIRA** — Prairie Rose. (A-easy) Vigorous climber from the prairies and thickets. It bears large pink to white blossoms in July.

**RUDBECKIA HIRTA** — Black-eyed Susan. (C-easy) Ever popular 24-36" biennial. Large yellow petals and a chocolate eye. Sunny fields and meadows. Naturalizes easily. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**SABBATIA LANCEOLATA** — Lance-leaved Sabbatia. (B-easy) 24-36" biennial with many five-petaled flowers of purest white in mid-Summer.

**SABBATIA STELLARIS** — Sea Pink. (B-easy) 24", much branched, biennial relative of the Gentian. Evergreen, first year rosettes. Many superb pink, five-petaled blossoms converging on a golden "eye". Sunny salt meadows along the East Coast in late Summer.

**SALVIA LYRATA** — Lyre-leaved Sage. (C-easy) The slender 24" stalks bear whorls of bright blue flowers in Summer. Sun or light shade in sandy soil. May bloom first year if sown early.

**SARRACENIA PURPUREA** — Northern Pitcher Plant. (D) Basal rosettes of weird, 6-12" pitcher-like leaves that are filled with water. Stiff, reflexed hairs on the lips, create a one way journey for the unwary insects. Pitchers green in the shade but red veined in the sun. The 18" stalk bears a single, nodding, exotic, five-petaled, maroon blossom in late Spring. Bogs in acid soil. Seed should be kept moist after sowing.

**SCHWALBEA AMERICANA** — Chaff-seed. (B) A rarity deserving a name more fitting its beauty. In Summer the 24" spikes of showy, yellow and purple flowers are quite eye-catching in the moist, sandy meadows of the East Coast States. Tolerates light shade.

**SCIRPUS CYPERINUS** — Wool Grass. (B) 60" sedge, topped with many clusters of little chocolate fluff in late Summer. Cuts well. Wet places.

**SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA** — Large-flowered Skullcap. (C-easy) 24". Blue flower spikes in early Summer. Meadows and thickets.



**SENECIO AUREUS** — Golden Ragwort. (C-easy) Clumps of evergreen basal foliage send up on 24" stems many golden daisies to brighten the meadows in Spring. Probably our earliest blooming composite here in New Jersey.

**SILENE PENNSYLVANICA**—Peatpink. (B) Low clumps which burst into a beautiful bloom of large, various shaded pink blossoms in Spring. Dry, rocky or sandy places in sun or light shade.

**SILENE VIRGINICA**—Fire Pink. (B-easy) 12-24". Showy, vivid crimson flowers. Long blooming in Spring and Summer in dry, open woods.

**SISYRINCHIUM GRAMINOIDES** — Winged Blue-eyed Grass. (B) Really related to the Iris. Nothing is more inspiring than a colony of these little flowers casting a blue mist over a grassy meadow in late Spring. 12". Will naturalize.

**SMILACINA RACEMOSA** — Wild Spikenard. (A) 24-36" arching stems that bear small white flowers in late Spring, followed by many, speckled, aromatic berries which turn red and persist into Fall. Woodland plant.

**SOLANUM ACAULEATISSIMUM** — Orange Love Apple. (C-easy) 30" annual that bears orange fruits that will dry for Winter decoration.

**SPHAERALCEA AMBIGUA**—Apricot Mallow. (B) Apricot colored blossoms with purple stamens over downy mounds of crinkly foliage in Summer. From western desert slopes and mountains.

**SPIRAEA TOMENTOSA**—Steeple Bush. (B-easy) 60" shrub. Leaves are silvery underneath. Dense spires of variable pink in Summer. Sun or light shade. Likes moisture.

**STOKESIA LAEVIS**—Stoke's Aster. (C-easy) Forms clumps of many 24" stems that bear large, showy, blue "cornflowers" in Summer. Excellent for cutting. Sun or light shade.

**TALINUM PANICULATUM** — Coral Flower. (C-easy) Long-blooming annual with many 24" stems of little rosy blossoms replaced by "coral beads" when blossoms fall. Sunny, dry places.

**TECOMA RADICANS** — Trumpet Vine. (B) 20'. Gorgeous reddish orange "trumpets" in late Summer. A favorite of the hummingbird. Sun or light shade.

**THALICTRUM POLYGAMUM**—Tall Meadow-rue. (B) 72" stalks that bear many open panicles of little, white blossoms. Thrives in moist meadows and thickets.

**THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA**—Aaronsrod. (B) 60". Long spikes of large, gold "Lupine" blossoms. Desirable wildling for hot, dry, sunny places. Tolerates light shade. Blooms in late Spring and early Summer.

**TRADESCANTIA VIRGINIANA**—Spider-lily. (B) 24". Showy, blue to purple, three-petaled blossoms for weeks starting in May. Woods and thickets but does equally well in Sun. Naturalizes.

**TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM** — Large-flowered Wake-robin. (A) 12" stems bear three leaves at the top and are crowned by three large waxy white petals which slowly change to a delicate pink. Spring blooming in the woods. Slow germinater, usually coming up the second Spring. Worthy of your patience.



**TRILLIUM UNDULATUM**—Painted Trillium. (A) Similar to above but petals have crimson patches at the base. Likes moisture and acidity.

**TYPHA LATIFOLIA**—Broad-leaved Cat-tail. (C) 48-96". Familiar to everyone and always popular.

**VERBENA BIPINNATIFIDA**—Small-flowered Verbena. Attractive, sprawling, lilac-flowered species that blooms from Spring till Fall in sunny, dry locations. Sow early for first year blooming.

**VERBENA HASTATA**—Blue Vervain. (B) 60" Numerous 6" spikes of small blue flowers in late Summer. Sunny meadows and thickets.

**VERBESINA ENCELIODES**—Butter Daisy. (C-easy) 36" long-blooming annual for cutting. Sun. Golden yellow three-toothed petals.

**VERNONIA NOVABORACENSIS**—(B) 48-96" composite. Much branched at the top with many half-inch heads of rich purple. Meadows in late Summer-Fall.

**VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM**—Maple-leaved Viburnum. (A) 72" shrub that bears cymes of white, perfect blossoms in Spring. Then purplish-black berries into Autumn when foliage turns pinkish. Dry, rocky woods.

**VIOLA LANCEOLATA**—Lance-leaved Violet. (B-easy) Slender, 6" leaves surround the refreshing white flowers in Spring. Bogs and meadows.

**VIOLA PAPILIONACEA**—Meadow Violet. (B-easy) Meadows and edges of woods display this deep-violet flowered species in Spring. Long stemmed for picking.

**VIOLA PRICEANA**—Confederate Violet. (B-easy) Spring-blooming in a delightful blue and gray.

**VIOLA PURPUREA**—Mountain Violet. (B) 6". Petals yellow. Brownish purple on the underside. Early Summer.

**VITIS RIPARIA**—Sweet-scented Grape. (A) Climbing or trailing. The late Summer fruits are quite sweet.

**XANTHISMA TEXANUM**—Star of Texas. (B-easy) 24". Long-blooming annual with an abundance of yellow daisies. Will naturalize in dry, sunny places.

**XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES**—Turkey-beard. Clumps of slender, grasslike foliage from which rise four foot spikes, topped by six inches of blossoming, white stars. Sun or light shade in sandy soil. Cuts well. Forms a breathtaking sight in the East Coast "Pine Barrens" from late May-July. Seed mailed in mid-August to advance orders. Best to sow then for germination the following Spring. Also larger packets at 50¢.

**YUCCA FILAMENTOSA**—Adam's Needle. (B-easy) 24" pointed rosettes of evergreen leaves which peel in threads on the edges. Giant spikes of creamy white bells in June. Sun and sandy soil.

If you have friends interested in wildflower gardening, I would be pleased to send them catalogues. Please send complete addresses, though.

I would also be pleased to correspond with anyone who has or can collect seed of any worthwhile, native wild flower, for use in my propagation. Identification must be botanically accurate.

